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Legislative History

Public Law 501--73rd Congress

Chapter 606--2d Session

C. 196

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CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT, Amendment. Amends this Act so as to protect the rights of an annuitant's beneficiary where such annuitant dies while reemployed or within 30 days of the termination of such employment.

INTEG AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON S. 198

January 7, 1943

S. 198 was introduced by Senator McCard and was referred to the Senate Committee on Civil Service. Print of the bill as introduced.

April 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1944

Senate Committee reported S. 198 with amendments. Senate Report 712. Print of the bill as reported.

May 25, 1944

S. 198 discussed in the Senate and passed as reported.

May 26, 1944

S. 198 was referred to the House Committee on Civil Service. Print of the bill as referred.

December 6, 1944

House Committee reported S. 198 with amendments. House Report 2024. Print of the bill as reported.

December 11, 1944

S. 198 was discussed in the House and passed as reported.

December 13, 1944

Senate concurred in the House amendments.

December 19, 1944

Approved. Public Law 501.







78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

**S. 198**

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 7, 1943

Mr. NYE introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Civil Service

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**A BILL**

To amend further section 2 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That paragraph (b) of section 2 of the Civil Service Retire-  
4       ment Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended  
5       by striking out the period at the end of the first sentence  
6       and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and adding the following:  
7       *“Provided, however,* That nothing in this Act shall be so  
8       construed as to affect the rights of the annuitant's beneficiary  
9       if the annuitant has been receiving a reduced annuity under  
10      section 4 (d) and dies while so reemployed or within thirty

1 days after the termination of his reemployment, but all such  
2 rights shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner  
3 as if the annuitant had not been reemployed: *And provided*  
4 *further*, That during such reemployment there shall be de-  
5 ducted and withheld from the basic salary, pay, or compensa-  
6 tion of such employee a sum equal to the difference between  
7 the life annuity to which the employee would have been  
8 entitled and the reduced annuity received by the employee.  
9 The amounts so deducted and withheld shall be deposited in  
10 the Treasury of the United States to the credit of civil service  
11 retirement and disability fund."



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To amend further section 2 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended.

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By Mr. Nye

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JANUARY 7, 1943  
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Civil Service





# Calendar No. 826

78TH CONGRESS  
2d Session

SENATE

{ REPORT  
No. 812

## PROTECTION OF RIGHTS OF BENEFICIARIES OF REEMPLOYED ANNUITANTS UNDER CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

APRIL 28 (legislative day, APRIL 12), 1944.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. DOWNEY, from the Committee on Civil Service, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany S. 198]

The Committee on Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (S. 198) to amend further section 2 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

Under section 4 (d) of the Civil Service Retirement Act an employee retiring under such act may, at the time of his retirement, elect to receive a reduced annuity payable to him during the remainder of his life and an annuity after his death payable to a designated beneficiary. However, such an election is not effective in case the employee dies within 30 days after he retires.

Where an annuitant who is receiving a reduced annuity pursuant to such an election becomes reemployed in the Government service his annuity ceases, and at the end of the period of his reemployment he must again make the election if he still desires his beneficiary to receive an annuity after his death. If the annuitant should die during the period of his reemployment or within the 30-day period immediately following the termination thereof, his beneficiary would not be entitled to annuity.

The committee feel that annuitants who were eligible for and did not elect to receive the joint and survivorship annuity to protect the interests of wives or other dependents should not have such protection removed when they become reemployed, particularly during this period of critical manpower shortage.

The purpose of S. 198 is to correct this injustice by providing that nothing in the Retirement Act shall be construed to affect the rights of an annuitant's beneficiary, where the annuitant has been receiving a reduced annuity with the survivorship feature, if such annuitant dies while reemployed or within 30 days of the termination of his reemployment.

It is not contemplated that the enactment of this bill will entail any additional cost to the Government since it contains a provision to the effect that, as a premium for this additional protection, deductions shall be made from the annuitant's salary, during the period of his reemployment, based on the difference between the life annuity to which he would be entitled and the reduced annuity received by him.

The committee recommend that the bill be amended so as to make it effective retroactively to January 1, 1940, the date upon which the joint and survivorship annuity provisions first became effective.

The Civil Service Commission has recommended the enactment of this bill.



# Calendar No. 826

78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

## S. 198

[Report No. 812]

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### IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 7, 1943

Mr. NYE introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Civil Service

APRIL 28 (legislative day, APRIL 12), 1944

Reported by Mr. DOWNEY, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## A BILL

To amend further section 2 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That paragraph (b) of section 2 of the Civil Service Retire-  
4       ment Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended  
5       by striking out the period at the end of the first sentence  
6       and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and adding the following:  
7       *"Provided, however,* That nothing in this Act shall be so  
8       construed as to affect the rights of the annuitant's beneficiary  
9       if the annuitant has been receiving a reduced annuity under  
10      section 4 (d) and dies while so reemployed or within thirty

1 days after the termination of his reemployment, but all such  
2 rights shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner  
3 as if the annuitant had not been reemployed: *And provided*  
4 *further*, That during such reemployment there shall be de-  
5 ducted and withheld from the ~~basic~~ salary, pay, or compensa-  
6 tion of such employee a ~~sum~~ equal to the *at each pay period*  
7 *a proportionate amount of the annual* difference between  
8 the life annuity to which the employee would have been  
9 entitled and the reduced annuity ~~received~~ elected by the  
10 employee. The amounts so deducted and withheld shall be  
11 deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of  
12 civil service retirement and disability fund."

13        *SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of*  
14 *this Act shall be effective as of January 1, 1940.*



78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2d SESSION

**S. 198**

[Report No. 812]

**A BILL**

To amend further section 2 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended.

By Mr. NYE

JANUARY 7, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Civil Service

APRIL 28 (legislative day, APRIL 12), 1944

Reported with amendments





**MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE AT SAUK RAPIDS, MINN.**

The bill (H. R. 3028) to extend the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Sauk Rapids, Minn., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHRISTIAN WENZ

The bill (H. R. 2332) for the relief of Christian Wenz was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET HAMILTON AND OTHERS

The bill (H. R. 2757) for the relief of Margaret Hamilton, Mrs. Catherine Higgins, Mrs. Rebecca Sallop, and Mrs. Dora Projansky was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN HIRSCH

The bill (H. R. 1628) for the relief of John Hirsch was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BERNADINE SALMONS

The bill (H. R. 2438) for the relief of Bernadine Salmons was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF GERTRUDE MULLINS

The bill (H. R. 2472) for the relief of the estate of Gertrude Mullins was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANK ROBERTSON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1572) for the relief of Frank Robertson, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$50, together with interest thereon at the rate of 4 percent per annum, compounded annually, from February 20, 1919, to the date of payment," and insert "\$86.13"; in line 10, after the figures "\$50", to insert "Fourth", and, after the word "Liberty", to insert "Loan"; and on page 2, line 2, after the words "to him", to insert "with interest at the rate of 4 1/4 percent from date of issue, October 24, 1918, to October 15, 1935, the final redemption date of bonds of said Fourth Liberty Loan."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frank Robertson, of Portland, Oreg., the sum of \$86.13, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for payment on account of a \$50 Fourth Liberty Loan bond which he purchased and paid for through the disbursing office at the United States Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., but which was never delivered to him, with interest at the rate of 4 1/4 percent from date of issue, October 24, 1918, to October 15, 1935, the final redemption date of bonds of said Fourth Liberty Loan: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this

claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

**RECOVERY OF PAYMENTS UNDER CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT**

The bill (S. 461) to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, was announced as next in order.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Calendar No. 860, House bill 1475, is an identical bill. Without objection, the House bill will be substituted for the Senate bill, and will be considered at this time.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 461) to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 461 will be indefinitely postponed.

**DISPOSITION OF TRIBAL FUNDS OF MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE OF INDIANS**

The bill (S. 873) to provide for the disposition of tribal funds of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the tribal funds now on deposit or hereafter placed to the credit of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians, in the United States Treasury, shall be available for such purposes as may be designated by the tribal council of said tribe and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

**ADDITION OF CERTAIN LANDS TO UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER WILD LIFE AND FISH REFUGE**

The bill (S. 1081) to add certain lands to the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to acquire, for and as part of the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge, established pursuant to the authority contained in the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 650), as amended, those tracts of land situated in Wabasha County, Minn., described as lots 6 and 10, section 19, township 110 north, range 9 west, fifth principal meridian, containing approximately one hundred ten and twenty-four one-hundredths acres, which tracts of land were acquired pursuant to authority contained in the acts of June 29, 1888 (25 Stat. 228), and March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 992), for Indian use, but are no longer used by Indians.

SEC. 2. In order to carry out the provisions of section 1 hereof, the sum of \$1,261.20 from funds heretofore made available to the Fish and Wildlife Service for the purchase of lands for the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge is hereby made available for transfer on the books of the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota Bands of Sioux Indians, pursuant to the provisions of the act of May 17, 1926 (44 Stat. 560), and said sum, when so transferred, shall operate as

a full, complete, and perfect extinguishment of all their right, title, and interest in and to the lands above described, and shall be subject to disbursement under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota Bands of Sioux Indians. Where groups of such Indians are organized as tribes under the act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), the Secretary of the Interior may set apart and disburse for their benefit and upon their request a proportionate part of said sum, based on the number of such Indians so organized.

**REPAYMENT AND INCREASE OF CROW INDIAN REVOLVING FUND**

The bill (H. R. 2105) extending the time for repayment and authorizing increase of the revolving fund for the benefit of the Crow Indians was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**EXCHANGE OF LANDS WITHIN NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION, ARIZ.**

The bill (H. R. 2143) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange certain lands within the Navajo Indian Reservation, Ariz., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**ELIMINATION OF PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON REFUND CLAIMS**

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4292) to amend section 12 (b) of the act of May 29, 1930, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service, with amendments, on page 1, line 4, after the word "following", to insert the words "employees" where it appears at the end of"; and in line 6, after the word "following" and the colon, to strike out "except that" and insert a colon and the words "Provided further, That."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

**COMPUTATION OF INTEREST ON CONTRIBUTIONS TO CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT FUND**

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4320) relating to the computation of interest on contributions to the civil-service retirement fund returned to employees upon their separation from the service, which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service, with amendments, on page 1, line 7, after the word "month", to insert "in the total service of an officer or employee"; in line 8, after the word "disregarded", to strike out "unless it amounts to more than half a month, in which case it shall be considered as a full month."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

**RIGHTS OF BENEFICIARIES OF REEMPLOYED ANNUITANTS UNDER CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT**

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 192) to amend further section 2 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, ap-

proved May 29, 1930, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service, with amendments, on page 2, line 5, after the words "from the", to strike out the word "basic"; in line 6, after the word "employee", to strike out "a sum equal to the", and insert "at each pay period a proportionate amount of the annual"; in line 9, after the word "annuity", to strike out "received", and insert "elected"; and after line 12, to insert a new section, as follows:

Section 2. The amendment made by the first section of this act shall be effective as of January 1, 1940.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I offer and ask to have stated.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, line 9, after the word "receiving", it is proposed to insert "or had located and was otherwise entitled to."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I have discussed this amendment with the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], who is chairman of the committee, and I have also discussed it with the retirement authorities. I think the amendment is agreeable to both.

Mr. DOWNEY. Yes; it is.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I think it carries out the intent of the bill, as it was reported from the committee, but adds one category which obviously should be taken care of.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin.

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That paragraph (b) of section 2 of the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by striking out the period at the end of the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and adding the following: "Provided, however, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect the rights of the annuitant's beneficiary if the annuitant has been receiving, or had located and was otherwise entitled to a reduced annuity under section 4 (d) and dies while so reemployed or within 30 days after the termination of his reemployment, but all such rights shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if the annuitant had not been reemployed: And provided further, That during such reemployment there shall be deducted and withheld from the salary, pay, or compensation of such employee at each pay period a proportionate amount of the annual difference between the life annuity to which the employee would have been entitled and the reduced annuity elected by the employee. The amounts so deducted and withheld shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of civil service retirement and disability fund."

SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this act shall be effective as of January 1, 1940.

#### AMENDMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1481) to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service, with an amendment on page 2, line 3, after the word "that", to strike out "where such annuity is payable on account of the same disability for which compensation under such section of said act of September 7, 1916, has been paid," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 6 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following paragraph:

"Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the right of any person entitled to an annuity under this act shall not be affected because such person has received an award of compensation in a lump sum under section 14 of the act entitled 'An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes,' approved September 7, 1916, as amended, except that so much of such compensation as has been paid for any period extended beyond the date such annuity becomes effective, as determined by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, shall be refunded to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, to be covered into the Employees' Compensation Fund. Before such person shall receive such annuity he shall (1) refund to such Commission the amount representing such computed payments for such extended period, or (2) authorize the deduction of such amount from the annuity payable to him under this act, which amount shall be transmitted to such Commission for reimbursement to such fund. Deduction from such annuity may be made from accrued and accruing annuity payments, or may be prorated against and paid from accruing payments in such manner as the Employees' Compensation Commission shall determine, whenever it finds that the financial circumstances of the annuitant are such as to warrant such deferred refunding."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### NIGHT DIFFERENTIAL FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES

The bill (S. 1705) to provide night differential for certain employees was announced as next in order.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Calendar No. 899, House bill 3891, is an identical bill. Is there objection to the consideration of the House bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3891) to provide night differential for certain employees, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 1705 will be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. MEAD subsequently said: Mr. President, earlier today House bill 3891 was passed. I regret I was not present when the bill was substituted for Senate bill 1705, Calendar No. 828, and passed. I have been authorized by the Civil Service Committee to present a clarifying

and corrective amendment. The amendment is at the desk, but I was not in the Chamber when the bill was considered and passed. So, I now ask that the vote by which House bill 3891 was passed be reconsidered in order that I may offer an amendment to it.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the vote by which the bill was passed is reconsidered, and the amendment offered by the Senator from New York will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, in line 5, after the word "paid", it is proposed to insert a comma and the following: "In respect of their regular workweek of 40 hours and except when in leave."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 3891) was read the third time and passed.

#### BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1419) to authorize collectors of internal revenue to receive cashiers' checks of certain banking institutions in payment for revenue stamps was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, at the request of the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the author of the bill, I ask that it be passed over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

#### INDIANS OF THE FORT BERTHOLD RESERVATION IN NORTH DAKOTA

The bill (S. 338) for the relief of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$400,000, in full and final settlement of all claims and demands of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota, composed of the Arikarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, which claims are based upon stipulations of an unratified treaty dated July 27, 1866 (Kappler's Laws and Treaties, vol. 2, p. 1052): *Provided*, That the amount when appropriated shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation and shall draw interest in accordance with existing laws: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5 percent of the amount herein authorized may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for payment of fees and expenses of attorneys employed under contract approved in accordance with existing law.

#### DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN NONRESERVATION INDIAN LANDS, SHERMAN INSTITUTE, CALIFORNIA

The bill (S. 1580) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of certain lands heretofore acquired for the nonreservation Indian boarding school known as Sherman Institute, California, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized in his dis-





78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# S. 198

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 26, 1944

Referred to the Committee on the Civil Service

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## AN ACT

To amend further section 2 of the Civil Service Retirement Act,  
approved May 29, 1930, as amended.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That paragraph (b) of section 2 of the Civil Service Retire-  
4       ment Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended  
5       by striking out the period at the end of the first sentence  
6       and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and adding the following:  
7       *“Provided, however,* That nothing in this Act shall be so  
8       construed as to affect the rights of the annuitant's beneficiary  
9       if the annuitant has been receiving or had elected and was  
10      otherwise entitled to a reduced annuity under section 4 (d)  
11      and dies while so reemployed or within thirty days after the

1 termination of his reemployment, but all such rights shall  
2 continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if the  
3 annuitant had not been reemployed: *And provided further,*  
4 That during such reemployment there shall be deducted and  
5 withheld from the salary, pay, or compensation of such  
6 employee at each pay period a proportionate amount of the  
7 annual difference between the life annuity to which the  
8 employee would have been entitled and the reduced annuity  
9 elected by the employee. The amounts so deducted and  
10 withheld shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United  
11 States to the credit of civil service retirement and disability  
12 fund."

13 SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of  
14 this Act shall be effective as of January 1, 1940.

Passed the Senate May 25 (legislative day, May 9), 1944.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,

*Secretary.*



78<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS  
2d SESSION

**S. 198**

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**AN ACT**

To amend further section 2 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended.

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MAY 26, 1944

Referred to the Committee on the Civil Service



APR 2002

FURTHER AMEND THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

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DECEMBER 6, 1944.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. RAMSPECK, from the Committee on Civil Service, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 198]

The Committee on the Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (S. 198) to further amend section 2 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 1, line 11, after the word "reemployed" add "or continued in the service".

On page 2, line 1, before the comma, add "or continuation".

On page 2, line 3, before the semicolon, add "or continued".

On page 2, line 4, after the word "reemployment" add "or continuation".

GENERAL STATEMENT

The amendments are recommended so as to cover an employee who has reached retirement age and has been continued in the service by Executive order rather than by reemployment.

A number of reemployed annuitants involve former employees who, when retired, elect to receive annuity under the joint and survivorship option. Reemployment of such a person automatically eliminates any annuitable coverage of the person named as survivor beneficiary until the employee is retired again. If the annuitant should die during the period of reemployment or within 30 days immediately following termination thereof, his beneficiary would not be entitled to annuity.

The purpose of this bill is to continue the survivor beneficiary's rights the same as if the annuitant had not been reemployed.

This bill has passed the Senate and has the approval of the Civil Service Commission as will be shown by the attached letter.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,  
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1944.

Hon. ROBERT RAMSPECK,

*Chairman, Committee on the Civil Service,  
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. RAMSPECK: Reference is made to your letter of May 31, 1944, transmitting copy of S. 198, an act to amend further section 2 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, and requesting the comments of the Commission thereon.

Under existing law an age or optional annuitant may be reemployed in the service if, in the opinion of the appointing authority, he possesses special qualifications. His annuity is terminated upon such reemployment, he again becomes subject to the operation of the Retirement Act, and his subsequent annuity rights must be determined under the law in effect at the time of subsequent separation.

A number of such reemployments will, of course, involve former employees who, when retired, elected to receive annuity under the joint and survivorship option. The reemployment with resultant termination of annuity automatically eliminated any annuitable coverage to the person named as survivor beneficiary unless or until the employee again retired, elected a similar benefit and lived the necessary 30 days after separation as required by the law before such benefit could attach.

S. 198 was introduced to continue in the survivor beneficiary a vested right to the benefit previously chosen by the employee even though the employee might die during the last employment or within 30 days after separation therefrom. If this proposal is enacted, the survivor beneficiary's right will be continued, the same as if the annuitant had not been reemployed. As a premium for this additional coverage, the bill would require that there be deducted from the salary of the re-employed annuitant and credited to the retirement fund a sum equal to the difference between the life annuity to which he would be entitled and the reduced annuity which he had selected upon the original retirement.

The question as to the probable cost was submitted to the Board of Actuaries in connection with a duplicate bill introduced in the Seventy-seventh Congress, and in letter of September 21, 1942, the Board advised as follows:

"Inasmuch as the bill provides that during the period of reemployment, an amount be paid into the fund equal to the difference between the life annuity that the former annuitant was entitled to receive and the decreased annuity that he was receiving prior to the time that he was reemployed, there would be no additional cost to the Government to provide the annuity to the beneficiary upon the death of the former annuitant during the period of his reemployment. The difference between the life annuity and the reduced annuity is calculated to be sufficient to pay the cost of the benefit to the beneficiary upon the death of the annuitant."

The proposal is meritorious, and the Commission recommends that favorable action thereon be taken by Congress.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there would be no objection to the submission of this report to Congress.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY B. MITCHELL, President.

#### CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes made by the bill, as introduced, in existing law are shown as follows (the new matter proposed to be inserted is printed in italics):

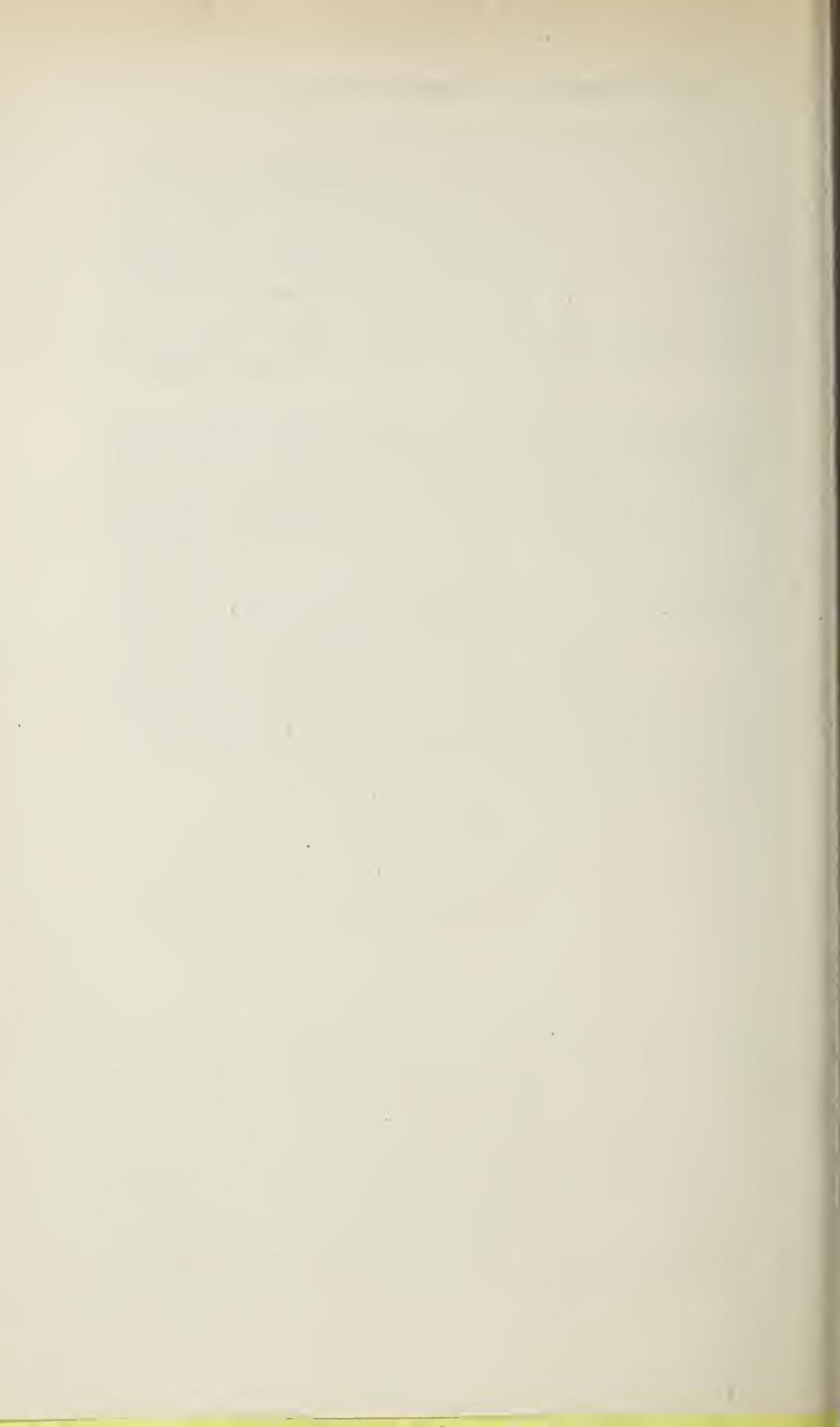
(b) No person separated from the service who is receiving an annuity under the provisions of section 1 of this Act shall be eligible again to appointment to any appointive office, position, or employment under the United States or of the government of the District of Columbia unless the appointing authority determines that he is possessed of special qualifications, in which event payment of his annuity shall be terminated during the period of his appointment: *Provided, however, That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to affect the rights of the annuitant's beneficiary if the annuitant has been receiving or had elected and was otherwise entitled to a reduced annuity under section 4 (d) and dies while so reemployed or within thirty days after the termination of his reemployment, but all such rights*

*shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if the annuitant had not been reemployed: And provided further, That during such reemployment there shall be deducted and withheld from the salary, pay, or compensation of such employee at each pay period a proportionate amount of the annual difference between the life annuity to which the employee would have been entitled and the reduced annuity elected by the employee. The amounts so deducted and withheld shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of civil-service retirement and disability fund. Any such person whose annuity is terminated shall, upon the termination of his appointment, have his subsequent annuity rights determined under the provisions of law in effect at the time of such termination. \* \* \**

For the information of the House, changes made by the bill, as reported, in existing law are shown as follows (the new matter proposed to be inserted under the committee amendments is printed in *italics*):

(b) No person separated from the service who is receiving an annuity under the provisions of section 1 of this Act shall be eligible again to appointment to any appointive office, position, or employment under the United States or of the government of the District of Columbia unless the appointing authority determines that he is possessed of special qualifications, in which event payment of his annuity shall be terminated during the period of his appointment: *Provided, however, That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to affect the rights of the annuitant's beneficiary if the annuitant has been receiving or had elected and was otherwise entitled to a reduced annuity under section 4 (d) and dies while so reemployed or continued in the service or within thirty days after the termination of his reemployment, or continuation, but all such rights shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if the annuitant had not been reemployed or continued: And provided further, That during such reemployment or continuation there shall be deducted and withheld from the salary, pay, or compensation of such employee at each pay period a proportionate amount of the annual difference between the life annuity to which the employee would have been entitled and the reduced annuity elected by the employee. The amounts so deducted and withheld shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of civil service retirement and disability fund. Any such person whose annuity is terminated shall, upon the termination of his appointment, have his subsequent annuity rights determined under the provisions of law in effect at the time of such termination. \* \* \**





78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# Union Calendar No. 675

## S. 198

[Report No. 2024]

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### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 26, 1944

Referred to the Committee on the Civil Service

DECEMBER 6, 1944

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House  
on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

To amend further section 2 of the Civil Service Retirement Act,  
approved May 29, 1930, as amended.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That paragraph (b) of section 2 of the Civil Service Retire-  
4       ment Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended  
5       by striking out the period at the end of the first sentence  
6       and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and adding the following:  
7       *"Provided, however,* That nothing in this Act shall be so  
8       construed as to affect the rights of the annuitant's beneficiary  
9       if the annuitant has been receiving or had elected and was  
10      otherwise entitled to a reduced annuity under section 4 (d)  
11      and dies while so reemployed or continued in the service or

1 within thirty days after the termination of his reemployment  
2 or continuation, but all such rights shall continue and may  
3 be enforced in the same manner as if the annuitant had not  
4 been reemployed or continued: And provided further, That  
5 during such reemployment or continuation there shall be  
6 deducted and withheld from the salary, pay, or compensation  
7 of such employee at each pay period a proportionate amount  
8 of the annual difference between the life annuity to which  
9 the employee would have been entitled and the reduced  
10 annuity elected by the employee. The amounts so deducted  
11 and withheld shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United  
12 States to the credit of civil service retirement and disability  
13 fund."

14 SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of  
15 this Act shall be effective as of January 1, 1940.

Passed the Senate May 25 (legislative day, May 9),  
1944.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,

*Secretary.*



78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# S. 198

[Report No. 2024]

## AN ACT

To amend further section 2 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended.

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material for the necessary extension to absorb it. It will not hamper the Rural Electrification Administration or any cooperative power association throughout the country in extending its lines. If it did, I would not want it to pass.

Mr. COLE of New York. Will the gentleman point out the difference in the interest rates?

Mr. RANKIN. The T. V. A. is charging, I believe 3½ percent. Last year, by an act of Congress, signed by the President, we reduced the interest rate to all of the R. E. A. cooperatives to 2 percent. This merely gives these cooperative power associations in that area the benefit of that law and enables the T. V. A. to get out of the loaning business.

Mr. COLE of New York. Did I understand the gentleman correctly to say that the T. V. A. interest rate was 1½ percent?

Mr. RANKIN. Three and one-half percent.

Mr. COLE of New York. Can the gentleman advise us of the difference in revenue to T. V. A. by reason of the exchange of this indebtedness over to R. E. A.?

Mr. RANKIN. I can give the gentleman the figure. These cooperative power associations, of course, are situated in the seven States in the T. V. A. area. The amount of the loans involved is \$2,808,590.77. So far as the interest rate is concerned, that would simply mean a difference to these farmers of 1½ percent interest.

Mr. COLE of New York. I withdraw my reservation, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is speaking about the R. E. A. co-ops now?

Mr. RANKIN. The cooperative power associations: yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Are those who operate the cooperatives Federal officials?

Mr. RANKIN. No; they are local people.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Where do they get the money to pay them?

Mr. RANKIN. To pay them what?

Mr. HOFFMAN. To pay the officers who are running the co-op—to pay the local officers.

Mr. RANKIN. They get it out of the revenue from the sale of the electricity. The power consumers pay it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Where do they get their authority? Who elects the officers of the organization?

Mr. RANKIN. The members of the cooperative power associations elect these officials.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Are they in any way connected with the Federal Government?

Mr. RANKIN. No; except through these loans.

Mr. HOFFMAN. We loan them the money?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. How is it that those officers take active part in a campaign?

Mr. RANKIN. They have never taken an active part in a campaign where I live.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes; they do in Michigan. One of them ran ads this last campaign in the Fourth Congressional District. They ran ads and signed them.

For instance, Otis Klett, one of the officers of the co-op, ran ads stating in substance I was keeping 50,000 women chained to the washtub, though in the preceding sentence he said they could not get material because of the war. Where does he get any authority for that?

Mr. RANKIN. That certainly was not done by these cooperative power associations involved in this measure.

Mr. JENNINGS. Surely that was not a Tennessee farmer. They do not play politics. They are so busy making a living they would not do that.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The southerners have shoved many of the southern voters up to the northern districts and they have taken Federal jobs and money up there, and they bring with them from the South these ideas of political manipulation. We just do not like it.

Mr. RANKIN. The ones we send up there do not farm.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That is right. They live on the Federal pay roll. I accept the correction. The gentleman has that right enough. But I just do not like to be caught supporting these organizations where the consumer's money is taken away and used by the officials for political purposes.

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman from Michigan that the cooperative power associations in his State are already getting the benefit of this low interest rate.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes, and I am getting the benefit of the political propaganda they put out, and I do not like it. Do I have to come in and vote to give those fellows more money before they will lay off of me? Or do I have to vote to give them loans so they can engage in political campaigns?

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman will not be giving those cooperative power associations, about which he complains, anything.

Mr. HOFFMAN. We lend them money. They could not do business if we did not lend them Federal money. And as creatures of the Federal Government they have no business carrying on political campaigns.

Mr. RANKIN. That is already loaned to the cooperative power associations of Michigan, and they can get more if they want it. This bill is simply to do what we think is justice to the cooperative power associations in the Tennessee Valley area.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I am going to object to the consideration of this bill now unless I find out more about it.

Mr. RANKIN. I shall be glad to give the gentleman any information he wants on the subject.

Mr. JENNINGS. This relates to the farmers of Tennessee. I am certain they never interfere in any political controversy affecting my friend from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. They do not do that in Tennessee?

Mr. JENNINGS. They do not do that in Tennessee. I will go their bond if necessary to protect my friend.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman has been talking of those Tennessee election

officials stealing the votes down there. He means they were not R. E. A. fellows?

Mr. JENNINGS. No; of course they were not. Those are men who love darkness rather than the light, because their deeds are evil. These are just a good honest-to-goodness bunch of over-all farmers. I hope the gentleman will not object.

We have another reason. This is sponsored by the incoming Governor of Tennessee, one of the mildest-mannered and one of the finest men who ever served in this House.

Mr. RANKIN. When a Tennessee Republican says that about a Tennessee Democrat, the gentleman from Michigan ought to be satisfied.

This measure also affects farmers in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia.

Mr. JENNINGS. I just hope the gentleman will not object.

Mr. HOFFMAN. All I am afraid of is that the gentleman from Mississippi has been tampering with this gentleman from Kentucky in some way.

Mr. JENNINGS. No, he has not. I hope the gentleman will not do that. I will join him the first time he wants to throw a monkey wrench in any improper proposal. This is a just proposal, and means much to these Tennessee farmers.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I want to know about this. These P. A. C. fellows have plenty of money. Your Democratic Party has been taken over by Sidney Hilman and I do not want Sidney getting the benefit of Federal money or agencies to use politically.

Mr. RANKIN. Not my Democratic Party; wait a minute, be careful. Do not say that.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I reluctantly call for the regular order. If the gentleman will show some inclination to want to bring this to a termination I will not insist upon it, but we have to get along with the call of the calendar.

Mr. HOFFMAN. We just think we ought to have a little time. If the gentleman had had this political propaganda against him—I have heard the gentleman on the Labor Committee yell his head off about the activities of the P. A. C. On top of the P. A. C. I do not want the Rural Electrification Administration working together in politics.

Mr. BARDEN. If the gentleman wants to discuss the bill, all right; otherwise I shall have to call for the regular order.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I wish the gentleman would not intimidate me that way.

Mr. KEAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Mississippi a question about the bill?

I note here there seems to be a change in the basic law. The present law reads that all loans shall be self-liquidating for the period of not to exceed 25 years, and this changes it to 35 years.

Mr. RANKIN. That merely complies with the law we passed last year.

Mr. KEAN. That refers only to these specific ones, to comply with the law we passed last year?

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, just to be sure that I get this straight, all this legislation does is provide that these people have the same interest rate as the great bulk of the people who are involved in R. E. A.?

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. It has nothing to do with whether it is too high a rate or too low a rate. But there is no reason why these Tennessee farmers should be left paying 3½ percent interest while the rest of the people are enjoying a 2 percent rate.

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

This is a just measure, and I hope there will be no objection to it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 502 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (Public Law 425, 78th Cong.) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 502. (a) Section 4 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. The Administrator is authorized and empowered, from the sums hereinbefore authorized, to make loans to persons, corporations, States, Territories, and subdivisions and agencies thereof, municipalities, peoples' utility districts and cooperative, nonprofit, or limited-dividend associations organized under the laws of any State or Territory of the United States, for the purpose of financing the construction and operation of generating plants, electric transmission and distribution lines or systems for the furnishing of electric energy to persons in rural areas who are not receiving central station service, and loans, from funds available under the provisions of sections 3 (d) and 3 (e) but without regard to the 10-percent limitation therein contained, to cooperative associations for the purpose of enabling said cooperative associations to discharge or refinance long-term debts owed by them to the Tennessee Valley Authority on account of loans made or credit extended under the terms of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended: *Provided*, That the Administrator, in making such loans, shall give preference to States, Territories, and subdivisions and agencies thereof, municipalities, peoples' utility districts, and cooperative, nonprofit, or limited-dividend associations, the projects of which comply with the requirements of this act. Such loans shall be on such terms and conditions relating to the expenditure of the moneys loaned and the security therefor as the Administrator shall determine and may be made payable in whole or in part out of the income: *Provided further*, That all such loans shall be self-liquidating within a period of not to exceed 35 years, and shall bear interest at the rate of 2 percent per annum; interest rates on the unmatured and unpaid balance of any loans made pursuant to this section prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be adjusted to 2 percent per annum, and the maturity date of any such loans may be readjusted to occur at a date not beyond 35 years from the date of such loan: *And provided further*, That no loan for the construction, operation, or enlargement of any generating plant shall be made unless the consent of the State authority having jurisdiction in the premises is first obtained. Loans under this section and section 5 shall not be made unless the Administrator finds and certifies that in his judgment the security therefor is reasonably adequate and such loan will be repaid within the time agreed."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

#### VIRGINIAN RAILWAY CO.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1801) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the Virginian Railway Co., a corporation, for railroad-yard-enlargement purposes, a parcel of land of the Camp Allen Reservation at Norfolk, Va.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to convey to the Virginian Railway Co., a corporation upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, all right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to a strip or parcel of land of the Camp Allen Reservation, Norfolk, Va., for the enlargement of its railroad yard, said parcel of land being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at point "C" on PW Drawing Numbered 10,545, on file in the Navy Department, which point is north forty-nine degrees forty-four minutes west and three hundred and twenty feet more or less distant from the center line of the Seventh Avenue entrance into Camp Allen and is on the present right-of-way line of the Virginian Railway Co.; thence north fifty-four degrees twenty-six minutes thirty seconds west two hundred and forty-three and sixty-four one-hundredths feet, more or less, to point "D"; thence north forty-nine degrees forty-four minutes west one thousand and fifty-six and seventy-one one-hundredths feet, more or less, to point "E"; thence north sixty-six degrees nineteen minutes fourteen seconds west three hundred and seventy-three and nine one-hundredths feet, more or less, to point "A"; thence to the right along the arc of a curve having a radius of six hundred and two and eighty one-hundredths feet, more or less, for a distance of three hundred and eighty-six and thirty-two one-hundredths feet, more or less, to point "B"; thence south forty-nine degrees forty-four minutes east one thousand two hundred and ninety-nine and fifty-five one-hundredths feet, more or less, to the point of beginning; containing all told ninety-three one-hundredths acre, more or less, situated in Norfolk, Va.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read a third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### BISMARCK INDIAN SCHOOL, NORTH DAKOTA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 209) authorizing the conveyance of certain property to the State of North Dakota.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1173), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant and convey to the State of North Dakota, for military and defense purposes, fee simple title to all or any part of the lands and improvements comprising the Bismarck Indian School plant. In any such grant, there shall be reserved to the United States the right to construct and operate over the property granted canals, ditches, transmission lines, and facilities incidental thereto that may be constructed in connection with Federal projects for the irrigation of land."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4795) to authorize the undertaking of the initial stage of the comprehensive plan for the conservation, control, and use of the water resources of the Missouri River Basin.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, it is evident this is too important a matter to consider on the Consent Calendar. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his request?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

#### AMENDING FACT FINDERS ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4808) to amend the Fact Finders Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the report accompanying this bill does not comply with the rules of the House, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### AMENDING SECTION 2 OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 198) to amend further section 2 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object, in order to ask the chairman of the Committee on the Civil Service to briefly explain this measure for the information of the Members of the House.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, this bill deals with two groups of employees of the Government, one, those who may continue in the service of the Government after they have reached retirement age and who have elected upon retirement to divide their annuity with some dependent, and the other, a group comprising employees who having once retired are reemployed. The only purpose of this bill is to protect the widow or other beneficiary named when the employee elects to divide his annuity. The actuaries tell us it will not cost any more money and it will help us to retain in the service of the Government and to bring back into the service of the Government people who are capable of continuing to do a good job during this emergency.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That paragraph (b) of section 2 of the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by striking out the period at the end of the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and adding the following: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect the rights of the annuitant's beneficiary if the annuitant has been receiving or had elected and was otherwise entitled to a reduced annuity under section 4 (d) and dies while so reemployed or within 30 days after the termination of his reemployment, but all such rights shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if the annuitant had not been reemployed: *And provided further*, That during such reemployment there shall be deducted and withheld from the salary, pay, or compensation of such employee at each pay period a proportionate amount of the annual difference between the life annuity to which the employee would have been entitled and the reduced annuity elected by the employee. The amounts so deducted and withheld shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of civil-service retirement and disability fund."

SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this act shall be effective as of January 1, 1940.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 11, after the word "reemployed", insert "or continued in the service."

Page 2, line 1, after the word "reemployment", insert "or continuation."

Page 2, line 4, after the word "reemployed", insert the words "or continued."

Page 2, line 5, after the word "reemployment", insert the words "or continuation."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1481) to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Georgia explain the bill?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be re-committed to the Committee on the Civil Service.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

#### INCREASES IN BACK WAGES FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4709) to authorize increases in wages for certain employees of the Alaska Railroad for services rendered from May 1, 1943, to September 30, 1943, inclusive.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.* That for services rendered by employees of the Alaska Railroad in Alaska during the period May 1, 1943, to September 30, 1943, inclusive, increases in

wages over the amounts or rates paid during said period in accordance with the then current wage schedule, are hereby authorized in amounts sufficient to establish the following rates of pay per hour: Conductor, \$1.378; baggageman, \$1.221; brakeman, \$1.194; locomotive engineer, \$1.43; locomotive fireman, \$1.221; yard conductor, \$1.518; yard brakeman, \$1.334; yard locomotive engineer, \$1.57; yard locomotive fireman, \$1.361; hostler-terminal, \$1.24; hostler—road, \$1.184; hostler helper, \$0.995; engine watchman, \$0.944; and engineer-hostler, Fairbanks, \$1.486.

SEC. 2. That for services rendered during the period May 1, 1943, to September 30, 1943, inclusive, by hourly and per diem employees of the Alaska Railroad in Alaska, other than those specified in section 1, but not including longshoremen and Eska Mine employees, increased in wages over the amounts or rates paid during said periods in accordance with the then-current wage schedule are hereby authorized as follows: For hourly employees, 15 cents per hour and for per diem employees, \$1.20 per day.

SEC. 3. The said increases in wages shall be computed in accordance with the regular practice of the Alaska Railroad during that period, and the funds of The Alaska Railroad shall be available for the payment thereof.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 10, strike out the word "Increased" and insert "Increases."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### OMISSION OR DEFERMENT OF FIVE-YEAR VALUATION OF CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT FUND, FOR DURATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5571) to omit or defer the required 5-year valuation of the civil-service retirement and disability fund for the duration of the present war and for 1 year thereafter.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 16 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, be further amended by the addition of the following paragraph:

"The required 5-year valuation of the civil-service retirement and disability fund may be omitted or deferred in the discretion of the Civil Service Commission for the duration of the present war and for 1 year thereafter."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5474) to enable the Department of State, pursuant to its responsibilities under the Constitution and statutes of the United States, more effectively to carry out its prescribed and traditional responsibilities in the foreign field; to strengthen the Foreign Service permitting fullest utilization of available personnel and facilities of other departments and agencies and coordination of activities abroad of the United States under a Foreign Service for the United States unified under the guidance of the Department of State.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM], the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, how much this would cost? There seems to be considerable change in the status of the Foreign Service. The report nowhere states the cost. As the gentleman knows, we have an understanding that if a bill is going to cost a great deal of money we will not let it be passed by unanimous consent.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman I do not believe anyone can say at this time what it will cost for this reason: You all know the Foreign Service branch of the State Department has been disorganized on account of the war. This bill allows the State Department to reclassify the people they have there and bring in new people. The present State Department rules and regulations are that if there are 7 or 8 or 10 clerks in one class, they cannot take out one or two who are efficient and raise them without taking the entire group. This has been suggested by Mr. Stettinius. It simply allows the State Department to reorganize the personnel of its foreign service. We all know it is necessary after our State Department has been disorganized on account of the war to reorganize and bring efficiency into the Department. It is not so much how much it will cost as what we will get back out of it.

Mr. KEAN. Of course, the gentleman knows that in any action which we take there is a question of what we get back out of it. We would not pass any legislation if we did not think we would get more out of it for the good of the country than the money we are spending.

Mr. BLOOM. That is right.

Mr. KEAN. Did the gentleman's committee hold any hearings on this bill?

Mr. BLOOM. Oh, yes.

Mr. KEAN. Is this a unanimous report from the gentleman's committee?

Mr. BLOOM. No. Let me explain. There was a bill introduced and there were some objections made. There was another bill introduced and then a third bill, which is the bill now under consideration. There was a conference between the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] with Mr. G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary of State. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] agreed to this after the special conference, and the Committee reported it out favorably, except that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] claimed that one department of the Government should be discharged first. It had nothing to do with the bill at all. There was only one objection in the committee and that was on a minor matter.

Mr. KEAN. It seems to me this bill is going to add a great deal to the cost, but perhaps it is justified.

Mr. BLOOM. Oh, there is no question but that there will be additional cost.

Mr. KEAN. Then, under our regulations, I think I shall ask that it go over.

Mr. BLOOM. Well, this is a very important matter as I have explained to the gentleman.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. BLOOM. That would not do us a bit of good.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

**AMENDING THE MERCHANT MARINE ACT  
1936**

The Clerk called the bill, H. R. 5387, to amend sections 101 (a) and 212 (b) (2) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, this bill would confer very broad authority on the Maritime Commission with reference to a matter that is highly controversial, and one that, in my opinion, constitutes a national policy with reference to aviation, and one that properly should be decided by the Congress itself.

Therefore I object.

**CHANGING TERM OF DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA**

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1898) to amend section 99 of the Judicial Code, as amended, so as to change the term of the District Court for the District of North Dakota at Minot, N. Dak.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 99 of the Judicial Code, as amended, is amended by striking out the words "at Minot on the second Tuesday in April" where they appear in the fourth sentence thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "at Minot on the first Tuesday in October."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**TO INCORPORATE THE REGULAR  
VETERANS ASSOCIATION**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4425) to incorporate the Regular Veterans Association.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the following-named persons, to wit: William M. Floyd, 1115 Fifteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.; George A. Williams, 3626 Sixth Street South, Arlington, Va.; David R. Wolverton, 1115 Fifteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.; Charles A. Wickliffe, United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.; Frank E. McClellan, 2917 Mosher Street, Baltimore, Md.; Arthur L. McLaughlin, 1337 Havana Street, Aurora, Colo.; Ellis L. Bubb, 1615 Church Street, Baltimore, Md.; and their associates and successors are hereby created a body corporate of the name "Regular Veterans Association" (hereinafter referred to as the "corporation").

Sec. 2. That the purpose of the corporation shall be: To promote loyal and unselfish service to the United States of America and to bear true faith and allegiance to its Constitution; to assist in the promotion of

adequate and efficient national defense; to maintain and extend the institution of American freedom of speech, press, and religion; and to serve active, retired, disabled, and honorably discharged personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, their widows, widowers, children, and other dependents, in accordance with the provisions of this charter.

Sec. 3. Eligibility for membership in the corporation and the rights and privileges of members shall be determined according to the constitution and bylaws of the corporation.

Sec. 4. The persons named in section 1, or their successors, are hereby authorized to complete or revise the organization of the corporation by the selection of officers, the adoption of a constitution and bylaws, and the doing of such other acts as may be necessary for such purpose.

Sec. 5. The corporation shall have perpetual succession and power—

(a) To sue and be sued;

(b) To take, hold, and dispose of such real and personal property as may be necessary for its corporate purposes;

(c) To accept gifts, bequests, legacies, and devises which will further the corporate purposes;

(d) To adopt and alter a corporate seal;

(e) To adopt and alter its constitution and bylaws not inconsistent with law;

(f) To use in carrying out the purposes of the corporation such emblems and badges as it may adopt;

(g) To establish and maintain offices and branch offices for the conduct of the affairs of the corporation;

(h) To establish, regulate, or discontinue subordinate State and Territorial subdivisions and local units; and

(i) To do any and all acts and things necessary and proper to carry into effect the objects and purposes of the corporation.

Sec. 6. Said corporation and its State and local subdivisions shall have the sole and exclusive right to have and to use in carrying out its purposes the name "Regular Veterans Association" and the sole and exclusive right to the use of its corporate seal, emblems, and badges as adopted by said corporation.

Sec. 7. The right of the Congress of the United States to alter, amend, or repeal this act is expressly reserved.

Sec. 8. The corporation may acquire any or all of the existing assets of the organization known as Regular Veterans Association upon discharging or satisfactorily providing for the payment and discharge of all its liabilities.

Sec. 9. The said corporation shall, on or before the 1st day of January each year, make and transmit to the Congress a report of its proceedings for the preceding calendar year, including a full and complete report of its receipts and expenditures.

Sec. 10. The provisions of this act shall take effect on the filing in the office of the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, of affidavits signed by the incorporators named in section 1, or their successors, to the effect that the corporation of the District of Columbia known as the Regular Veterans Association has been dissolved in accordance with law, but only if such affidavits are filed within 90 days after the date of the enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**NAME OF THE COLORADO-BIG  
THOMPSON TUNNEL**

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1571) to provide that the transmountain tunnel constructed in connection with the

Colorado-Big Thompson project shall be known as the Alva B. Adams tunnel.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the transmountain tunnel constructed in connection with the Colorado-Big Thompson reclamation project shall hereafter be known as the Alva B. Adams tunnel.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**TERM OF OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF  
PUERTO RICO**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5570) to provide that the term of office of the Governor of Puerto Rico shall expire 60 days from the enactment of this act and at the end of each 4-year period thereafter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

**TO AMEND CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT  
ACT**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4683) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to exempt annuity payments under such act from taxation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I cannot conceive any good reason why retired civil-service employees should not pay income taxes on their retirement income, everybody else in the country does pay on income irrespective of whether they have reached the usual retirement age of civil-service employees or not, and irrespective of the size of their incomes if above exemptions. Everyone else has to pay a tax except on that amount specifically exempted by law. So it seems to me these employees, many of whom receive rather large retirement annuities, ought at least to pay the Federal income tax on their annuities. I can conceive no reason why that should not be true, but if the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] is in position to give other facts than those stated in the report of his committee indicating why he thinks it ought to be done, which report states it ought to be done merely because certain other types of recipients of Federal benefits have been accorded similar consideration, I should like to hear him state what the facts are.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] is the author of the bill. I will ask him to explain it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I may say to the gentleman from Georgia that under the present law the veterans' pensions are specifically exempted, also payments under Social Security Act are exempted, likewise payments under the Railroad Retirement Act are exempted. These funds are funds that are paid by the Federal Government to Federal em-





constituents, we send this expression of our views and add our several signatures.

Irvin T. Shultz, Mary R. Greenfield, Arnold R. Verduin, George Willard Cobb, Elsa M. Haury, Kenneth L. Andrew, H. Ernest Crow, Alice L. Beach, John D. Mills, Alfred P. Smith, Isabel Crabb, Margaret Joy, P. D. Schull, Lowell E. Roberts, Eva V. Pickering, Winifred N. Gahagan, Edward R. Miller, W. A. Young, Gerald H. Wood, Charles A. Reagan, William F. Little, Margaret J. Burch, Frances Starkey, Asa Dillon, Mildred Hollembach.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Education and Labor:

S. J. Res. 148. Joint resolution authorizing the disposal of certain blood-plasma reserves; without amendment (Rept. No. 1378).

By Mr. BAILEY, from the Committee on Commerce:

H. R. 4626. A bill to declare a portion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal an unnavigable stream; without amendment (Rept. No. 1379); and

S. J. Res. 106. Joint resolution granting permission to Charles Rex Marchant, Lorne E. Sasseen, and Jack Veniss Bassett to accept certain medals tendered them by the Government of Canada in the name of His Britannic Majesty, King George VI; without amendment (Rept. No. 1380).

#### HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 4216. An act to provide more efficient dental care for the personnel of the United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 5513. An act to amend section 201 (g) of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1138-1139; 8 U. S. C. 601); to the Committee on Immigration.

#### ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS BEFORE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON POST-WAR ECONOMIC POLICY AND PLANNING

Mr. GEORGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 353), which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

*Resolved*, That in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act, approved March 1, 1907, the Special Committee on Post-war Economic Policy and Planning of the United States Senate be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to have printed for its use 1,000 additional copies of part 3 of the hearings held before said special committee during the second session of the Seventy-eighth Congress, pursuant to the resolution (S. Res. 102) creating a Special Committee on Post-war Economic Policy and Planning.

#### AMENDMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 198) to amend further section 2 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, which were, on page 1, line 11, after "reemployed", to insert "or continued in the service"; on page 2, line 1, after "reemployment", to insert "or continuation"; on page 2, line 3, after "reemployed", to insert "or continued";

and on page 2, line 4, after "reemployment", to insert "or continuation."

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Civil Service I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House. They are merely technical and perfecting amendments. They do not affect the substance of the bill, and I have conferred with other members of the committee before making my motion.

Mr. HILL. Do the amendments in any way affect the provision in the bill with reference to the Tennessee Valley Authority?

Mr. DOWNEY. They do not.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from California.

The motion was agreed to.

#### PLACING OF PORTION OF STATE OF IDAHO IN THIRD TIME ZONE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1997) to repeal section 3 of the Standard Time Act of March 19, 1918, as amended, relating to the placing of a certain portion of the State of Idaho in the third time zone, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. WHEELER. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. STEWART, Mr. CLARK of Idaho, and Mr. GURNEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF ENGINEERS AND ECONOMISTS ON RECLAMATION WORK

Mr. CHAVEZ (for Mr. BANKHEAD) submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3429) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to employ engineers and economists for consultation purposes on important reclamation work," approved February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1406), as amended by the act of April 22, 1940 (54 Stat. 148), having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same.

J. H. BANKHEAD,  
JOHN THOMAS,  
CHAN GURNEY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

COMPTON I. WHITE,  
J. W. ROBINSON,  
JOHN R. MURDOCK,  
ROBT. F. ROCKWELL,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

#### AUTHORITY FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE TO FILE EXECUTIVE REPORTS

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask that the Committee on Foreign Relations may have permission to file, as of today, up to 12

o'clock tonight, reports on certain nominations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and, as in executive session, it is so ordered.

#### ADDRESS BY ALBERT S. GOSS, MASTER OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE

[Mr. AIKEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD excerpts from the address delivered by Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange, before the seventy-eighth annual session of the National Grange, at Winston-Salem, N. C., November 15, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### BUILD A GREATER AMERICA—ARTICLE BY OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

[Mr. HOLMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Build a Greater America," by Oswald F. Schuette, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### POLITICAL AIM OF RUSSIA AND ENGLAND

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, there is a growing concern in the minds of the American people about the progress of the war—not from a military and naval sense, for the American people have great faith in our military and naval leaders.

This concern comes from the apparent attitude and conduct of our major allies. We are sacrificing American blood and treasure to drive the Germans back on the western front; we engaged vast German forces on the beaches of France driving them away from the approaches to England and drawing the fierce German military pressure away from Russia.

While we are driving desperately toward Germany, both Russia and England are engaging in a race for future balance of power on the European Continent. We are witnessing what appears to be the disruption of harmony among the Big Three. We are throwing stones at each other. We live in an atmosphere of suspicion as to the motives of two big European powers. We are in the dark and there are two specific questions about which the American people should be enlightened. They are—

What are the political clauses contained in the Tehran agreement?

What are the terms contained in the political clauses embodied in the armistice with Italy?

The answers to these questions may explain the scramble and struggle for political supremacy by each of our two major allies in Europe. These answers are of vital importance to the American people who have sacrificed so much for each of them.

Never in history did any country send so many men and so much material so far from home as we have dispatched to the European Continent alone. Never before was a well-fortified coast of a powerful country, held and guarded by a first-class power, ever successfully invaded from the sea. The successes of the forces of the United States are not only unprecedented in the annals of military history, but they are the marvel of all recorded time.

While over 600,000 of the cream of American young manhood have been killed, wounded, are missing in action, or

being held as prisoners of war; while millions of American men have been separated from their families for more than a year and are still facing a prolonged war in Europe and an extended war in the Pacific and Asia, it is hard to understand why troops and resources of our allies are being diverted from direct pressure on the German Army to the building of newly dictated forms of government in the liberated countries to create spheres of influence in the age-old European game of power politics.

The American people were told, and constantly reminded, that they were called upon to make their present sacrifices to develop the spirit and follow the pattern laid down in the Atlantic Charter.

Already it is clear that Russia intends to expand her empire and plant her philosophy throughout the Baltic and Balkan states, while Britain moves daily to expand her influence and establish puppet governments in Italy, Greece, Belgium, and France.

While this is going on, our American forces are facing the fierce fighting armies of Germany, led on under the promise that the peoples in liberated countries would be privileged to set up their own governments under the basic principles of the Atlantic Charter.

We have traveled far since that day on August 15, 1941, when President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill wrote and published their Atlantic Charter in which they jointly proclaimed to the world that "They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned \* \* \* they respect the rights of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live."

This was written when Winston Churchill was trying desperately to get America into the war. It was written when both the President and Winston Churchill wanted to appeal to the people of every invaded country to resist their invaders and fight eventually on the side of the Allies.

Four months later we were blown into the war at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Two months later in a radio address on February 16, 1942, Winston Churchill stated:

When I survey and compute the power of the United States and its vast resources, and feel that they are now in it with us, with the British Commonwealth of Nations all together, however long it lasts, till death or victory come, I cannot believe there is any other fact in the whole world which can compare with that.

That is what I have dreamed of, aimed at, and worked for, and now it has come to pass.

Yes, Mr. President; we are finally in the wars in Europe and the Pacific and are facing terrible and terrific future sacrifices.

The small nations have suffered two invasions: first, by the ruthless German Army, and second, by the rescuing forces of the United Nations. They have been blown and torn twice, and now they are experiencing varying forms of civil war prompted by the conflicting forces of Russia and Britain in their struggle for

supremacy. These small nations are steadily losing hope of ultimate justice at the hands of the United Nations. They pinned their faith on the Atlantic Charter and on the United States as a champion of right over might.

Russia has already utilized her forces to annex the Baltic states and has set up a federation in the Balkans under Red Marshal Tito, without protest from Britain or the United States. In the meantime, Britain uses her troops to force governments in Italy and Greece. In the midst of this conflict came the reassuring statement of Secretary of State Stettinius declaring America's policy of nonintervention in those countries. New hope undoubtedly sprang up in the little nations. However, Winston Churchill promptly reaffirmed his position for Britain and received an overwhelming vote of confidence.

Mr. President, when Joseph Stalin moves to further the program of his country he is sustained by the Russian people. When Winston Churchill moves to enhance the position of Britain, he receives an overwhelming vote of confidence. But when anyone demands that we speak out to further the principles for which we have made so great a sacrifice, he is charged with causing disunity.

Certainly, all Americans are desirous of complete unity. We want unity among our allies—we want unity among our own people—and the best way to develop this is to have a definite understanding now among the Big Three. There should be another conference of Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill.

The President has just been reelected by the people of the United States who believed that he could best lead this country to an early victory and negotiate an enduring peace. His spokesmen who flooded the airways contended that President Roosevelt could best win the war and win the peace because he knew Stalin and Churchill. The President himself told the Nation that he had spent much time and energy in becoming acquainted with the leaders of these countries.

The whole world needs to have a clarification of these unfortunate conflicts among the United Nations themselves, and the time is now ripe to know just what our American position, program, and policy are to be as we drive on into the deadly struggle to forge our way to final victory.

The American people went to the polls to exercise the precious privilege of free-men to choose a leader. They chose Franklin D. Roosevelt. Although he was chosen by the smallest majority received by any candidate for President of the United States since 1916, his is now, the responsibility to lead 135,000,000 free people through the most deadly armed conflict in our history.

As one of the minority, I want to do everything I can to support our complete war effort; I want to help win complete victory; I want to help develop an enduring peace based upon justice and freedom; but I share the anxiety of countless people in this country who would like to have a declaration of American

policy for the benefit of the American people as well as the millions of people throughout the world who hunger so desperately for freedom.

I believe that the American people will support wholeheartedly an American policy for future peace based on the basic principles of the Atlantic Charter, but they will resent being led by subterfuge into a position of barter between the ancient struggle for influence between one group of nations led by British intrigue and force and another group led by Russian intrigue and force.

The American people did not send their sons abroad to fight and die for the safety of Great Britain nor to fight and die for the triumph and extension of Russian influence. The cream of America has been dispatched to fight and die for American security primarily, and for the safety and welfare of humanity.

I know there are those who will feel that we should say nothing for fear we might disturb unity among our allies. They would charge that this is a delicate matter, to be handled with gloves.

The answer is that the men who have been ordered from their homes, their loved ones, their country, to fight, suffer, and die in foreign lands are facing cruel, cold, brutal murder; and they expect their Nation's leaders to face the cold realities to preserve the ideals and hopes of humanity which they were told they were fighting and dying to defend.

The truth is that while the flesh, blood, and treasure of America is being hurled at the vicious forces of Germany, Europe is being carved up, and the division is being made with force, with tanks, planes, and supplies furnished largely by the American people.

Mr. Roosevelt is armed with all the power in the world today. The American forces have reached the zenith of their strength.

We have developed the greatest fighting force in the world. We have more than one-third of the air power of the world. We have more than one-third of all the ships in the world. We have the greatest production capacity in the world. We want to win the war and win the peace. We have the cream of the Nation's fighting men trained now and fighting now on the seas, in the fields, and in the skies all over the world. Now is the time to speak, and having spoken, to insist on a policy that will insure that our sons will not have died and our sacrifices will not have been in vain.

Our plan of battle is clear, but what is our plan for peace? The President is charged primarily with the responsibility of developing and declaring it. What is it? If we are to help lead the peace of the world in the future, our policy should be established now. The world is hungry for peace based upon justice, and we should not bleed our Nation of its human and material resources without establishing such a policy now.

Nearly everyone concedes that no world security organization can succeed without the United States participation. But the iron bands that will bind the liberty of future humanity are being forged now in the heat of battle. What is our pro-





[PUBLIC LAW 501—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 606—2D SESSION]

[S. 198]

AN ACT

To amend further section 2 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (b) of section 2 of the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by striking out the period at the end of the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and adding the following: "Provided, however, That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to affect the rights of the annuitant's beneficiary if the annuitant has been receiving or had elected and was otherwise entitled to a reduced annuity under section 4 (d) and dies while so reemployed or continued in the service or within thirty days after the termination of his reemployment or continuation, but all such rights shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if the annuitant had not been reemployed or continued: And provided further, That during such reemployment or continuation there shall be deducted and withheld from the salary, pay, or compensation of such employee at each pay period a proportionate amount of the annual difference between the life annuity to which the employee would have been entitled and the reduced annuity elected by the employee. The amounts so deducted and withheld shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of civil service retirement and disability fund."*

SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this Act shall be effective as of January 1, 1940.

Approved December 19, 1944.

